



Brinkåsen – byggeri for Retpsykiatrisk pleje. Foto Jens Linnet

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HVAD ER NU DET?

Annemarie Lund

Uddannelses- og forskningsminister Sofie Carsten Nielsen har i oktober udmeldt et loft for optaget på en række videregående uddannelser med 'dårlige' jobperspektiver, gældende fra optaget i 2018 og frem. 'Når antallet af pladser reduceres på nogle uddannelser, er det forventningen, at de unge i stedet vil søge ind på uddannelser, hvor der er bedre jobmuligheder', skriver uddannelses- og forskningsministeriet på deres hjemmeside.

I ovennævnte pulje med 'dårlige' jobperspektiver er uddannelsen i landskabsarkitektur ved IGN, KU kommet med, således at der her skal nedskæres mere end 30% i optag, dvs. fra ca. 75 til ca. 50 om året. Og det på trods af, at ledighedstal viser, at der i gennemsnit er kun er 4 arbejdsløse landskabsarkitekter per årgang.

Lave ledighedstal er jo det samme som høje beskæftigelsestal, ikke mindst set i forhold til lignende designuddannelser. Det virker åbenlyst urimeligt, og hvad der er værre, fuldstændigt uhensigtsmæssigt – for landskabsarkitekturfaget og for samfundet.

Kandidater uddannet i landskabsarkitektur fra IGN, KU har vist, at de besidder kompetencer, som skal bruges til at løse aktuelle opgaver, såvel i Danmark som i andre lande (en del kandidater får arbejde udenlands). Det drejer sig især om *klimatilpasning* (bl.a. håndtering af overfladevand efter skybrud), *landskabstilpasset og bæredygtig byudvikling* (hvilket især ses i mange konkurrencer om byudvikling og byomdannelse), *udvikling og drift af en form for bynatur* (efter at flere og flere foretrækker at bo i byer, er der nærmest opstået et folkekrav om mere og anderledes grønt i byerne), *udvikling af gode byrum* (der ofte bidrager til at opgradere byområder både arkitektonisk og ift. ejendomspriser) samt *udearealer med nye og anderledes muligheder for bevægelse* (motionsuvalte skal stimuleres til fysisk udfoldelse, bl.a. for at dæmme op for livsstilssygdomme).

Kandidater IGN, KU uddannes netop i kombinationen af viden om *økologi* – om vand, jord og planter – *byplanlægning* og *design* og på et højt niveau. Det prioriteres højt, at uddannelsens kandidater har dybgående viden om de natur-, bio- og samfundsvidenskabelige områder, de efterfølgende skal arbejde med. Og at de skal kunne integrere dette i konstruktive løsningsforslag af høj designmæssig kvalitet. Det funktionelle og det æstetiske skal gå hånd i hånd.

Uddannelsen ved IGN, KU er i dag den bærende landskabsarkitektuddannelse i Danmark. Her bliver hovedparten af de danske landskabsarkitekter uddannet, og i disse år ansætter de store rådgivende landskabsarkitekt-, arkitekt- og ingeniørvirksomheder stadig flere landskabsarkitekter. Faget er vokset støt de seneste 10-15 år, såvel i antallet af virksomheder som i antallet af ansatte. Markant færre kandidater herfra vil påvirke danske tegnestuers kapacitet negativt.

Hvad er det nu for noget?

Som minimum må man kunne regne med, at ministeriets regnestykker holder vand. Men tallene, som den såkaldte uddannelsesdimensionering baserer sig på, er ret spinkle. Og i omegnen af 4 ledige kandidater per årgang er nærmest ingenting.

Så at reducere antallet af studiepladser så voldsomt synes ikke bare dumt eller urimeligt. Det virker nærmest som en politisk beslutning, taget mod bedre vidende for at stække en uddannelse. Og så kommer det på et tidspunkt, hvor der er mere brug for landskabsarkitekternes kompetencer end nogensinde tidligere.

Konsekvenserne af en nedskæring, vil ikke blot være ærgerligt for de studerende, der ønsker at blive landskabsarkitekt, eller for lærere og forskerne ved IGN, KU, der vil få et ringere forskningsmiljø med færre ansatte.

Konsekvenserne vil også ret hurtigt vise sig ved, at der vil blive arbejdet anderledes og mindre arkitektonisk med de mange og forskelligartede, meget store udfordringer, der er i nutidens landskabsarkitektur – både inden for klimatilpasning, sundhed, bevægelse, transformation af byer og byrum samt gedigen viden beplantningsetablering og -drift. Færre uddannede vil gøre vores omgivelser fattigere og dårligere. *AL*

SUMMARY

Copenhagen University's Nature, Health and Design laboratory, p. 174

Anne Dahl Refshauge, Ulrika K. Stigsdotter and Ulrik Sidenius

Nature and health are wide-ranging subject fields. The research team at IGN chose to place a clear focus on landscape architecture and design in collaboration with other disciplines. The team's work in this context was aimed at three basic elements: nature, the users and the health aspect. The research team's vision is to work with each of these foundation blocks in order to expand and augment the research documentation.

Nature: Uncover the entire aspect of green areas from pocket parks to older traditional urban parks, from private gardens to sports facilities, from day-care centers' outdoor areas to nursing home gardens etc. To identify their individual roles and the contexts between them in the city's green network.

The users: Include the whole range of users from young children to the elderly, but also under privileged groups such as those with disabilities or immigrants. Accessibility is an important factor in relation to the many users out in the health-giving outdoor environments. There is a natural coupling to health design, but this is sometimes overlooked in the planning.

Health: Investigate people's health more in depth, such as mental health, physical health and public health.

As an important element in our research, in November 2014 we established the Nature, Health & Design Laboratory, which is a collective designation for the Therapy Garden Nacardia® and the Health Forest Octovia®.

The health effects of the city's smallest parks – the pocket parks, p. 178

Karin Kragsig Peschardt

In my Ph.D. studies at IGN, Copenhagen University I have investigated the health advantages of Copenhagen's smallest parks – the pocket parks. Pocket parks are interesting because the dense urban structure imposes limitations for the areas that are available in relation to the establishment of new parks. Nine pocket parks were selected to be included in the study. The size was not more than 5,000 sqm. The use and users of the pocket parks were investigated and there was a clear tendency that the local residents use the small pocket parks for social interaction and for rest and restitution. If the pocket park lies more than 300 meters from people's homes or work places, their usage falls significantly, as pocket parks are places where people walk or bike to.

The new super hospitals' landscapes, p. 180

Lene Lottrup, Heidi Hjort Thuesen and Stig Ammitzbøll Jørgensen

The vision for the new hospital in Gødstrup is that of a hospital with a view and access to lush,

safe outdoor environments that offer a variety of experiences, where buildings and the landscape are woven together and where landscape elements enrich the facades and roof terraces. Visions were challenged by practical and economical circumstances. Often it can be difficult to maintain the good landscape intentions in this type of large and complex project with extensive client and consultant organizations and many weighty – and sometimes conflicting interests. The article addresses two relationships that we experience as decisive for the development of the hospital landscape, namely the dialogue with the users and the program requirements for the outdoor spaces in the building program's function requirements.

The green factor, p. 184

Lotte Søgaard

At the new university hospital in Aarhus, the landscape, parks and garden courts will stimulate the patients' well-being and support their recovery. Thus the green considerations have become a principal value and this is a new feature in the modern hospital world. Between agricultural land, meadows and fringes, on the edge of Aarhus, new hospital buildings are underway. The architects have designed the hospital in the image of the city and formed it according to the human scale, and specifically the building schemes have become so large that they approach the size of a provincial town.

The placement of the hospital in the landscape is an important factor – or more precisely; the placement of the landscape in the hospital. As it has been the landscape architect's goal to pull the green areas in over the parking lot and access road, all the way into the heart of the hospital scheme. The green should show the way and give the buildings' their identity, but first and foremost it should induce a sense of calm or invite physical activity and thus create a positive departure from a world wrought with sickness.

Livsrød Odense, p. 186

Niels Kjølhede and Katrine Dybdal

Livsrød Odense is a recently completed family counseling center for cancer patients and their families. The center is one of seven new nationwide cancer counseling centers. The building is oriented away from the street and opens toward a green and varied garden and park scheme. The garden spaces constitute a series of sensory therapy gardens based on the principles of 'healing architecture,' where light, views and the presence of nature have a positive effect on health, well-being and healing, in that the presence of nature offers peace and has a relaxing effect. With the sequence of spaces, places were planned for immersion and sorrow, but also togetherness, rehabilitation and happiness. The different areas of the garden and the surrounding park are connected by small paths,

which are part of a walk-and-talk-philosophy that is part of the counseling activity.

'A landscape with meaning for life,' p. 190

Lasse Vilstrup Palm

Hospice Djursland is a building scheme conceived on the conditions of the landscape and the view, and the site's unique view in relation to the patients' implicit temporary stay is the building's simple architectural and landscape related basis. Regardless of where in the building one is - the common areas, staff facilities or patient rooms - the nature surrounding the hospice is omnipresent. Based on the concept of ensuring that the patients have direct access to the landscape, the hospice is formed as a large circular form toward south. Well-situated skylights, central garden courts, sensory gardens and distinctive terraces create a close interconnectedness with the light, the changes in weather and the course of the seasons. Nature and landscape at Hospice Djursland create an overall prevailing physical setting for the meeting between people, with themselves and with death.

Grøndalsvænge care center and public housing, p. 194

Jens Linnet

The new scheme consists of a care center with 50 nursing units and 83 public housing units. The public housing units are located in a 2-3 story row house scheme, and the care center is in a 3-4 story U-shaped building that frames a south oriented courtyard. The care center's courtyard is planned with emphasis on providing varied leisure areas offering an eventful pastime for the inhabitants. Behind the center there is a system of paths that offer training opportunities for the residents.

Brinkåsen – building for forensic psychiatric care, p. 196

Jens Linnet

Brinkåsen is a closed care center for forensic psychiatry with room for 84 patients. The purpose was to create a modern building with a physical environment that reflects and supports the treatment being offered. The majority of patients have a serious psychiatric illness and have often committed very serious crimes. Thus there were placed severe security demands on the scheme, which had to be maintained as well as important considerations to the patients' freedom of movement. The circular scheme is located in a clearing in the forest and surrounds a large inner park space. Efforts were made to adapt the buildings into the forest landscape in an informal and unobtrusive way, where landscape elements such as rocks, brooks and wooded areas were preserved, both around the institution as well as in the inner, closed recreational areas.

Pete Avondoglio